#### Generally fair; northwesterly winds.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1893.—COPYRIGHT, 1893, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

Total, 4,000 shere.

The shrinkage in the values of this list has also been swift and pronounced, but nothing compared to the smush in Chicago Gas, Reading, Distiller's Clordage. New England, and Pacific Mail, which the firm held for long account. It was the old story. The firm had started a prairie fire and then attempted to stamp it out. But the fire got beyond their control.

Mr. Hamlin would not add to the statement.

THE WALLS AND WATERBURYS.

Henry Allen's Office Became a Head Centre

Allen & Co.'s offices of late. So have any num

ber of young gentlemen, members of the

Country Club, which is close to James M.

Westchester. It is pretty well admitted on all

sides that the losses on cordage in the Country

Club are very general and heavy. Mr.

Waterbury is a well-known member of

the club. His father and Berry Wall's

father were the pioneers of the cordage

business. Their ropewalks were in East New York, just outside of old Williamsburgh. The

old Waterbury farm is close to the East River

front, on South Second street. The Walls and

the Waterburys formerly fived in Williams-

burgh. The original firms were L. Waterbury

twenty years ago, leaving \$0,000,000, half of

which went to his son James M.

Mr. Waterbury married Miss Furman, whose

brother, John, is a director in the Cordage

Waterbury's country seat, Pleasaunce, in

Berry Wall has been a frequenter of Henry

# RECEIVERS FOR CORDAGE

VOL. LX.-NO. 247.

End of a Terrific Day with the Price of the Stock.

# CHANCELLOR M'GILL ACTS.

Six Wall Street Failures Preceded the Last Collapse.

#### HENRY ALLEN & CO.'S THE FIRST.

The Cordage Receivers Are E. F. C. Young and Treasurer Loper of the Trust.

It is a Friendly Proceeding, Set on Foot by Creditors and Based on a Defaulted Note for \$50,000 at the National Park Bank-The Lawsers Say the Company to Solvent, but There Are Notes for 82,000,000 Dae This Month that It Cannot Meet-Pallure of Henry Atlen & Co., Schurler Walden, and B. L. Smyth & Co.-Wall Street Needs No More Object Lessons of the Silver Business-Declines in Industrials.

Upon the application of President James M. Waterbury of the National Cordage Company. Chancellor McGill of New Jersey last night appointed two receivers for the trust. The appointments were made at 10:30 at the Chancellor's house in Jersey City. The receivers are F. F. C. Young. President of the First National Bank of Jersey City, and G. Weaver Loper, Treasurer of the trust. It was a friendly proceeding based on a defaulted note for \$50,000 lying at the National Park Bank, and the company's officials represented that it is solvent, but short of money. Re-

ceivers will be appointed in four other States. This application, the full details of which will be found elsewhere, closed the proceedings of the most exciting day Wall street has seen since the Baring panic.

The street is taking its share of the object lesson which, according to all accounts, it is the desire of the Administration that the whole country should receive as to the evil effects of the Sherman Silver law in order to secure its repeal. It is hardly necessary to add that Wall street needs no education upon this issue. In speaking of Secretary Carlisle's manifesto intimating his intention to suspend gold pay-ments on Trensury notes when the gold balance of the Treasury should fall below \$100,-000,000, a prominent banker said a few days publication that the most conspicuous effect of Mr. Carlisle's first important official utterance was a suspension of discounts throughout the United States. To be sure, the business community has recovered a little from the tremendous shock that Secretary Carlisie gave it, but it will be a long time be-

tore the damage inflicted can be repaired. The preceding statements are essential to a correct understanding of yesterday's exciting events in and about the Stock Exchange. There is excellent authority for the statement that when the banks all over the country were constrained by Secretary Carlisle's vague, yet alarming manifesto to curtail their accomm dations to the business community, that the ability of the National Cordage Company to place its bills receivable and other commercial paper was cut down to the extent of \$2,000,000.

This company, owing to what has proved to be a most unfortunate omission, was not provided when it was organized with an amount of working capital adequate for the conduct of its business. As set forth in an Meial statement of the company, published last Sunday, the cordage business requires an immense amount of capital during nine months of the year, which comes back to it during the summer months. This capital is used for the purchase of raw material and the manufacture of binder twine, which is marketed only during the harvest season.

The Treasurer of the company is authority for the statement that about \$7,000,000 is required to conduct this branch of its business. present each concern borrowed money for this financing of very nearly the entire industry devolves upon a single corporation, the National Cordage Company, and in consequence the same names appear upon a vast amount

As soon as the Cordage Company felt the contraction of credit which Secretary Car-lisle had precipitated, its managers, somewhat fardly, it must be confessed, formulated a plan for providing permanent working capital. It was laid before the public last Sunday, to ether with the reasons that made the proposition necessary. first place it disclosed a fact that many people were ignorant of, namely, that the Cordage Company is a large borrower of money; in the next place it was argued that the proposition would not have been broached at this time. when the market for securities is narrow and weak, had not necessity compelled such a

The fact that the \$2,500,000 of preferred stock which was to be offered to the stockholders had been underwritten counted for very little in the estimation of the street. Neither did the argument that the additional issue of stock would not increase fixed result in the interest on that amount being paid to stockholders instead of to money lenders. The circumstances that the street attached importance to were that the company was widely extended and was in urgent need of more money. Hence the continuous selling of National Cordage since Monday morning, which has carried the price down from 57 to 20 at the close yester-

This movement has thwarted the intentions of the managers of the company. They had hoped by supporting the prices of the common and preferred stocks of the company to induce the shareholders to take the new preferred stock and thus provide the company with reason for believing that the efforts of President James M. Waterbury and his associates make a market for the new stock have seriously impaired their ability to take that stock themselves. Again, the new issue of stock was underwritten by a syndicate at par, and it is considered doubtful whether those members of the syndicate who are financially able to take the stock can be induced to take their respective interests, now that the preferred stock is selling 30 points below the price at which they

Wall street did not see all of these things at a glance yesterday morning, but it did see the Stock Exchange that there was foundation somewhere for the ominous rumors of

financial embarrassment that filled the street Wednesday afternoon. On the stock tape and on the official sales sheet the first transaction in Cordage was printed, 3,000 shares at 37 to 28. This means that the transactions at the start were at prices so wide apart that as many of them as could be reported in the intense excitement that prevailed were at various prices between the two figures given. The next sale reported was at 27, then 28%, and in a few momenta the price rallied to 28%, but the raily did not hold. Stock came pouring in, and the pressure to sell regardless of price was so great that only one conclusion was possible, namely. that only one conclusion was possible, namely, that imperative liquidation on an enormous

scale was taking place.
A small portion of Wall street had learned overnight of at least one quarter from which an announcement of insolvency might be expected, but to the majority the announcement by the Chairman of the Stock Exchange a few minutes after 10 o'clock of the inability of Henry Allen & Co. to meet their engagements was a surprise. For some time past that firm has been doing an extraordinarily large business on the floor of the Exchange. and the general impression was that it had made a great deal of money. It was very active in the big break in Distilling and Cattle Feeding last winter, and was generally ket. It appears, however, that a short time ago the firm undertook large operations for President James M. Waterbury of the National Cordage Company and some of his associates, and the indications are that they were the principal brokers for the so-called Cordage

The first rap of Chairman Mitchell's gavel when he called the Exchange to order to an-nounce the failure of Messrs. Allen & Co. caught the attention instantaneously of every broker on the floor. Every one was expecting failure, and the moment the call to order be gan a certain feeling of relief that at last omething definite was to be known, possessed the nervous, excited crowd. In ness was suspended, while several hundred brokers bunched themselves closely in front of the rostrum, in painful expectancy of the bad news that was to come. The letter of the unfortunate firm was brief and couched in the language usually employed in announcing such events. The moment the name was read there was a wild rush for telephones and to offices to communicate the news, for so great has been the strain upon the speculative community the last fow days that what was construed to be the beginning of the end was

Less than a full minute elapsed between the suspension of business and its resumption. and the impetuous haste to sell stocks appeared to have been intensified by this trifling interruption. This was evidence enough to was not yet over. Hence, other confessions of insolvency were momentarily expected. They were not long delayed. The first was that of B. I. Smyth & Co., a firm that has been identified with the placing of the bonds of the Security Company, a corporation subordinate to the National Cordage Company; and soon after that Mr. Schuyler Walden, for many years active upon the floor of the Exchange, announced his inability to meet his

In the mean time the street learned that all

obligations.

In the mean time the street learned that all the failures were due to the inability of some of the Cordage people to make good their accounts, and in consequence it was ruinored that Mr. James M. Waterbury himself had made an assignment. This was officially denied, and financial statements were sent out by the news agencies that the National Cordage Company was in no way involved through the misfortunes of its managers.

These, however, were of no avail in restoring confidence. With occasional rallies of a point or two Cordage common sank lower and lower, until shortly before the close 100 shares solid at 18%. The final sale was at a recovery of a point and a quarter, to 20, at which price it showed a net decline for the day of 17 points. The semi-panic in National Cordage affected the entire Industrial group. Sugar Refining was traded in to the extent of nearly 100,000 shares, and after selling at 83 closed at 6% per cent, Inwer than on Wednesday, at 84. General Electric was another conspicuously week stock, selling down to 70% and raliying only half a point at the close. It sustained a not loss of 8% per cent, American Cotton Oil was more extensively traded in for a long time and closed 3 per cent, inwer than long time and closed 3 per cent, lower. There was not much doing in United States Rubber, yet enough to carry the price down nearly 4 per cent. Distilling and Cattle Feeding was affected least of all, for the reason that it had its decline a few months ago.

singlany, owing to wmat has proven to be tundervants omission. was not set undervants omission. was not set undervants omission. When the company is authority to the company is authority tatement that about \$7,000,000 is researed the company is authority tatement that about \$7,000,000 is researed the company is authority tatement that about \$7,000,000 is researed the company is authority tatement that about \$7,000,000 is researed the company is authority tatement that about \$7,000,000 is researed the proposition of the company is authority tatement that about \$7,000,000 is researed the proposition of the company is authority to the compan

#### THE CORDAGE RECEIVERSHIP.

Loper Appointed at the Fuggestion of

A Sun reporter learned early yesterday evenfng that an application was about to be made to Chancellor McGill in Jersey City for the appointment of a receiver for the Cordage company. The reporter found the Chancellor at his home in Barrow street at 9 o'clock. Chancellor McGill said that no application had been made, but that he had received a request from Lawyers Collins and Corbin of Jersey City to remain at home last night, as they had some business of importance to submit to him. The reporter informed the Chan-cellor what the nature of the business would probably be, and when a party of lawyers, called at the house about 9:30 to make the application, he surprised them with the information that he knew all about it.

In the party were ex-Mayor Collins of the firm of Collins & Corbin, Lawyer R. V. Lindabury of Elizabeth, Lawyer John L. Cadwala-der of this city, James M. Waterbury, President of the Trust, and George W. Loper, its Treasurer. Mr. Cadwalader and Mr. Collins made formal application for the appointment of two receiv-

ers, one in New Jersey and the other in this

State, and suggested the names of Edward F.

C. Young, President of the First National Bank in Jersey City, and George W. Loper. The Chancellor was a little surprised that the appointment of Mr. Loper should be asked for, but it was explained to him that Mr. Loper was thoroughly familiar with the business. A letter from Drexel, Morgan & Co. was also submitted to him. That firm represents the majority of the creditors, and they requested that if the Chancellor could find it consistent to do so he appoint Mr. Loper, on account of

his familiarity with the company's affairs. The lawyers explained to the Chancellor why the receivers were asked for. The concern, they said, is solvent and its assets equal. if they do not exceed, the liabilities; but the assets cannot be realized upon in time to meet maturing obligations. A note for \$50,000 held

maturing obligations. A note for \$50,000 held by the National Park Bank of this city fell due yesterday and could not be met. Another note for \$15,000 fails due to-day, and there is no money to meet it. Notes angregating \$2,000, 000 will mature before the ead of this month. The officers of the company, after consultation with Drexel, Morgan & Co. decided to put the concern in the hands of receivers, in order to avoid trouble. The proceedings are entirely friendly.

The Chancellor appointed Messra. Young and Loper, and fixed their bonds at \$200,000 each. As it was necessary to have the bonds men qualify at once the Chancellor appointed Lawyer Flavel McGill as Master in Chancery to prove the bonds. A messenger was sent to his house, and as he lives on the same block it took only a few minutes to get him to the Chancellor's. At about a quarter before 11 o'clock Chancellor MeGill affixed his signature to the paper appointing. Messra, Young and Loper receivers of the big Trust. The party then hastened to the Hotel Washington, whore Mr. Young was waiting with his hondsmen, Freeman A. Smith and John Mullins.

The Cordage Trust is capitalized at \$25,000.

hondsmen. Freeman in a partialized at \$25,000.

The Cordage Trust is capitalized at \$25,000.

OUO. It controls twenty-five cordage plants in six States. Application will be made at once in the other four States to have receivers appearance.

six States. Application will be made at once in the other four States to have receivers appointed.

The Cordage Company was organized two years ago under the laws of New Jersey for the importation of hemp and the manufacture and sale of cordage. At one time the properties owned and controlled by the company were forty-nine in number, and were situated in many States and in Canada. The original capital stock was \$10,000,000 common and \$5,000,000 preferred. In January it was announced that the company would issue \$10,000,000 common stock to the stockholders as a scrip dividend of 100 per cent. to represent about \$11,000,000 of assets acquired by the company since its formation. Several days ago the company announced its intention to issue \$2,500,000 additional praferred stock. It has been understood all slong that the company had a sterling credit with Drexel. Morgan & Co. for \$2,500,000, and for slmost a like amount with Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. The directors are James M. Waterbury (President), John A. Tucker, G. Weaver Loper, Chauncey Marshall. E. R. Brinckerhoff, Charles L. Atterbury, Frank T. Wall, John C. Furman, and Elisha M. Fullon, Jr.

It was ascertained from the note brokers

Failton, Jr.

It was ascertained from the note brokers that the Cordage people have been large borrowers on commercial paper endersed by the directors. It is estimated that there is anywhere from \$500,000 to \$2,000,000 of this paper out, some of it representing the bills receivable of the company. Those bills receivable were negotiated through banks in New England, which took them in batches of \$100,000.

The paper of the directors and the bills receivable have also been floated in the West with the McCormick Reapers' Company of Chicago especially. The note brokers, however, said that the directors took up many loans of this kind yesterday.

# HENRY ALLEN & CO. FAIL.

Turned Bulls at a Bad Time-Norton Says J. M. Waterbury's Account Broke Them.

There were no "blanched faces," no "haggard looks," nothing but a fine old uproar when Change opened. The experiences of Monday and Tuesday taught the brokers that further trouble was at hand. They crowded into the Exchange on time yesterday morning, for sure. They were bent on watching for every count. Every broker on the floor was there for squeamishness or hesitancy. It was nie in and save yourself, and let everybody else, partner, brother, and the closest friend, go to

Naturally there was excitement. Henry Allen & Co., 31 New street, was the first firm to fail. The banging of Chairman Mitchell's gavel at 10:30 was ominous and stilled the shricking and howling brokers. Only in times of great excitement is Mr. Mitchell's gavel heard so early in the day. The Chairman got a minute's audience and merely announced the suspension of the firm. It was the routine notice announcing that Henry Allen & Co. couldn't meet their obligations to their asso-

clates. That was enough.

Nothing surprises the average Wall street broker. In this case there had been whispers concerning the firm for at least twenty-four hours, and its connection with the effort of the

hours, and its connection with the effort of the National Cordage people to boom that property in the face of a week's storm was well known. In fact a number of the bigger brokers had inside information that the lirm was staggering, and, like good brokers, they had pounded and smashed and scattered Cordage for several days.

Mr. Mitchell's announcement had hardly left his lips before the wild uproar was renswed. Henry Allen & Co.'s brokers tumbled over each other in a frantic effort to get as nearly even as possible. They sold out the stocks held for the firm and bought in all shorts with an alsority that would have made your head swim. At the close of the day the official list of these transactions was handed out in Secretary Ely's office. It serves to show, more than anything else, the speculations of the firm. According to this list the firm was long of:

iong of:
400 shares Rock Island.
100 Western Union.
200 Lead.
700 Chicago Gas.
2,400 Reading.
600 Distillers and Cattle Feeders'.
2,200 Cardase common. 000 Distillers and Cattle Factors'.
2.700 Cordage common.
200 Chicago. Burlington and Quiney.
300 New England.
100 Factor Hadi.
100 Northern Facific.
100 Missouri Facific.
200 Hocking Valley.
400 Chinon Facific.
100 Librors actic.
100 Librors Union Stock Yards.
Total. 4, 700 shares so dout for the firm. the Racquet, the Twilight Club, the New York Yacht Club, the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, the Riding Club, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

OTHER FAILURES OF THE DAY. Schuyler Walden, Barney Smyth, and Three Little Ones on the Convolidated,

Nearly every stock on the list has had the most frightful declines within the last few weeks. They have been simply smashed down. And at one time, not a month back, either, Henry Allen & Co. led the attack on them. The firm was in fact the pioneer of the bear raid begun immediately after President Cleveland's election. The National Democratic Committeemen knew within twenty-four hours after election day that the firm and others associated with it had organized a formidable bear raid, and for a month or more the firm and its advisers were the great men of Wall street. They pocketed fortunes. The offlees of the firm were the fashionable lounging spot. Henry Allen was the greatest man in the street with the loungers.

Two weeks ago be cause over to the bull side and corralied the stocks sold out for him yesterday. As an evidence that he retained a part of his bearlsh proclivities, it is only necessary to give the list of the stocks bought in for his account yesterday. It is:

100 shares General Electric.
3400 Lead, common.
280 Lead, preferred.
100 St. Paul.
500 Couten Oil, common.
1100 Delaware, Lackswanns and Western,
200 Louisville and Nashville.

The shrinkage in the values of this list has lead been evited and pronounced, but nothing Schuyler Walden of 30 Broad street followed Henry Allen & Co., and it was quickly known that he too was a victim of Cordage and those connected with the company. Mr. Walden is one of the best known men in the Street. He is also well known in New York and Brooklyn society. He, too, was overcome by the disaster. The tears rolled down his cheeks as he said that only a month ago he was a fairly

Mr. Walden joined the Stock Exchange on Oct. 13, 1881, and at one time was of the firm of Hotchkiss & Burnham. He left the firm. though, just before it failed in the panie of 1884. Burnham soon afterward shot himself. Mr. Walden has been acting for James M. Waterbury, President of the Cordage Com-

pany. He said to a Sun reporter: "I hadn't the faintest idea that trouble was at hand. Mr. Waterbury has been very kind to me. This has come like a thunder clap. to me. This has come like a thunder clap. The banks began calling for additional margin on Cordage and I naturally looked to Mr. Walerbury. I learned this morning that he wouldn't respond, and I had to go under. My losses, I telleve, are about \$150,000. I hope everything will turn out so that I can pay my customers and start over again.

There was sold out for Mr. Walden's account on the Exchange:

2.CO Chicago Gas. 200 Cotton Uli common. 100 New Engrand. 200 St. Paul common. 1.00 Cordage common. 200 C. C. C. and St. Louis preferred. 7043 5.00 shares.

Total 3.800 shares.

There were sold out for his account 1,000 shares Sugar and 400 shares General Electric; total, 1,400 shares.

Immediately afterward came the suspension of B. L. Smyth & Co., 51 Exchange place. No man is better known in the street than "Barner" Smyth, as he is familiarly called.

He joined the Stock Exchange May 8, 1860, and was formerly of the firm of Underhill, Haven & Smyth, of which George G. Haven was a member. The present firm consists of Mr. Smyth and his son Sidney L., and was or criticed May 2, 1887. There were sold out for the firm on the Exchange:

000 Lonisville and Nashville. 400 Northern Pacific preferred. 200 C. U. C. and St. Louis common. 100 Cordage. Total, 1,300 shares.

count. It was the old story. The firm had started a prairie fire and then aftempted to stamp it out. But the fire got beyond their control.

Henry Allen is comparatively a new man in Wall street. He is a specimen of the new blood of which something has been said in the last lew years. Mr. Allen came to town from the Blue Grass State a little over ten years ago. He joined the Produce Exchange and surted in as a grain broker in 1981, under the firm name of Hebert & Alien. That firm lasted three years, and was fairly successful. Mr. Hebert retired, and Mr. Allen brought in his stepson. Edward L. Norton.

The firm of Henry Allen & Co. was then formed on May 1, 1884. Mr. Allen longed to try his skill on the New York Stock Exchange, and on Oct. 28, 1885. Mr. Norton joined the Exchange. The firm moved from the old Produce Exchange district, but Mr. Allen retained his membership in that Exchange and also in the Cotton Exchange.

Mr. Allen was singularly successful on the Stock Exchange from the first, and for several years his house has been a power in the street. Soon after the announcement of the suspension yesterday the firm made an assignment to W. O. Hamilin, its cashier, giving a preference to Minnie L. Little, 11 East Fortya third street, for money lent.

While the racket over the firm's affairs was going on in the Stock Exchange a similar seene was in progress on the Produce Exchange of wheat both in Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago. The firm was heavily long of wheat and corn were soid out for the firm's account. Here in New York the firm's wheat and corn were soid out for the firm's secount. Here in New York the firm's wheat options were 805,000 bushels of wheat and corn and on the Produce Exchange postions were was not bushels and of corn 25,000 bushels August. The firm did not suspend on the Cotton Exchange as it has traded there very little of late, it was the opinion that the firm's grain operations, it is only necessary to say that when Field, Lindley & Co. went under only 503,000 bushels wheat and corn,

400 Northern Pacific preferred.
200 C. Q. C. and St. Louis common.
100 Cordage.
Total, 1,300 shares.

The firm was short of 100 shares Delaware and Hudson, which were bought in for their account. Mr. Smyth's firm floated the Cordage bonds issued by the Fecurity Company, the concern which was organized for the purpose of buying and holding the various properties operated by the Cordage Company.

The Security Company bought the plants and leased them to the Cordage Company and sold their own bonds therefor, the bonds being practically a first mortgage on the Cordage properties. There are twenty-five of the Cordage plants in the country. Mr. Smyth's losses are not large. He said he couldn't tell what they would foot up. He admitted that the troubles of the Cordage people were at the bottom of his firm's suspension.

The flurry overturned three members of the Consolidated Stock and Petrolum Exchange—B. F. Beardsley, G. E. Wilson, and T. W. Bradford, Their losses were insignificant.

Frederick K. Day has been appointed receiver of the property in this State of the United Paper Company, the Tissue Paper Trust, Mr. Day is also the receiver in New Jersey. The company operated nine mills in New York State. Elisha M. Fulton. Jr., of La Montague, Clarge & Co., the petitioning creditor, is a stockholder in the United Paper Company, holding \$218,400 of the common stock and \$70,000 of the breferred. The company has \$20,000 debts past due, \$14,000 falling due now, and is liable onlyromissory notes for \$103,000.

Deputy Sheriff Mulvaney has taken charge of the place of businesses a carried on by Chas, K. Alley and Geo. M. Allen & Co., A month ago the company gave a chattel mortage for \$10,000 on its plant to Pais. Allen & Co., George H. Allen of that firm having formerly been the President of the company, and his sen. George M. Allen. Tressurer.

Jangment for \$150,345 was entered yesterday against the Harlem Lighting Company in favor of the Manhattan Electric Lighting Company for materialis and money leaned between Aug. 27, 18

# HESSES TURN DEMOCRATA

Charles Has Left the G. O. P., and Simon and Jacob Are Likely to Follow Fuit.

The blackalling of Theodore Seligman by the Union League Club is bearing its fruit in the shape of resignations from the Republican party of Hebrews who have long been prominent in it. Although the club's act has been expressly repudiated by the Republican County Committee as a party proceeding, this does not seem to have satisfied some of the members of the party who felt aggrieved thereat. First to leave the party with which he has been connected ever since his majority, and of which he has been for many years a leader in A. Hess, who has resigned from the County

Committee, the District Committee, and the Republican Association of the district, from the sub-Executive Committee of the State League of Republican Clubs the was Chairman of the committee, and from the Republican Club of New York city. Ho will hereafter train with the Democracy. His example is likely to be followed shortly by his brother Simon, who was the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Twenty-first district hast year, and is interested in the Custom House cartage contract. Subway Commissioner Jacob Ress, the elder brother, who has been a Hoffman House Republican for many years is also likely to declare his adherence to the Democracy.

Two years ago, when a candidate for Justice of the Seventh District Court. Charles A. Hess received 1,800 majority in the Twenty-first Assembly district, the largest ever given a Republican candidate there. He is a lawyer, with an office at 40 Wall street, and is in partnership with State Senator Charles P. McCelland.

It is true, said be to a Sun reporter yester-Republican Association of the district, from the

with an office at 40 wall street, and is in partnership with State Sonator Charles F. McCelland.

'Its true," said he to a Sunreporter yesterday, "that I have left the lie-quidican party. I resigned all connection with it on April 17, when I sent letters to the others of the dive Pepublican organizations in which I had membership. I have been dissatisfied with the harty, its policy, and its management for sometime, and had long thought of leaving it, but my sellon was precipitated by the Seligman incident at the Union League I lui.

Mr. Hess said that he wished to deny a rumor that he is going to noin the Tammany Hall organization. He said that he has many warm triends in Tammany, and that the present municipal administration by Tammany. Hall officials is the best in the country. "I am a taxpayer and I know," said he. "When a man's possetimok is affected he generally appreciates it, and my appreciation of the present economical administration of the present economical administration of the present economical administration of the best in the United States for the statement that the government of New York city is the best in the United States for the taxpayer. Still I am not going to join Tammany Hall, which is responsible for it." brother, John, is a director in the Cordage Company. There are no older families in Brookiyn than the Waterburys, the Wails, and the Furmans. Furman street is named for Mrs. Waterbury's father, and there are streets in the Fastern District named in honor of the Waterburys and the wails.

Four years ago yesterday Mr. Waterbury delighted the fashionables of this city with an amateur circus performance at his country place, Pieasaunce, at Fay's bester. That evening's entertainment cost him about \$15,000. The idea was not new, for the Duc de Alorny had given a somewhat similar one in Paris in

best in the United States for the inxpayer.
Still I am not going to join Tammany Hall,
which is responsible for it."
The term of Sutway Commissioner Jacob
Hoss will expire on Nov. 1 next. when Mayor
Gilroy is empowered by a law recently enacted
to appoint his successor.

INGALLS SCARED THE SCHOOLMA'AM. She Thought the Distinguished Ex-Senator was a Cruzy Man.

The idea was not new, for the Duc de Morny had given a somewhat similar one in Paris in 1887, but Mr. Waterbury did the show up in remarkable style. The preparations for it began months beforehand, and yet so secret was it all kept that hardly one of the 300 guests who were invited know what he was to expect when he got to the scene.

The preparations began with the conversion of the enclosed tennis court at Pleasaunce into a circus ring, and Jack Carroll, the veteran rider, was engaged to instruct the bareback riders, and Prof. Goldie of the New York Athletic Club, to prepare the performers for ground and tofty tumbling feats. The costumes for the performers were of the most beautiful and costly sorts, all of silk, and overly performer had a different costume for each act. The padded sides of the ring were covered with silk plush, and the place was hung with silk streamers and lit with calcium lights. There was a lig band and special trains took the guests to and from the entertainment. ATCHISON, Kan., May 4 .- Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls went on Tuesday, attired in his farming costume, into the country south of town to some information, he dropped into a school-house to question the teacher. The report had been in circulation that there was a cray man wandering about in the neighborhood, and Miss St. Clair, the teacher, taking the odd-looking visitor for the insane person, be-came frightened and ran from the building, followed by the whole school. Discovering her mistake, the teacher returned to the school, but the distinguished visitor had dis-appeared.

ights. There was a lig band and special trains took the guests to and from the entertainment.

None of the society ladies did any of the bareback fairy acts, but they took other parts in the entertainment. Miss Emily Heckscher, Miss Georgie Berryman, Miss Spriggie Pest, and Miss Hubbard, all in short gowns, distributed programmes, and Miss Dalay Hearst, Miss Carey, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, and Miss Ballie Hargons took part with Frederick Beach, E. C. Potter, R. tottenct, and Woodbury Rane in the opening quadrille on horseback. Others of the performers were William Binninger and his trick eiephant, Mr. Lester, Mr. Martineux, and Mr. Landon as tumblers, Edward C. Potter as a baroback rider, Budd Appleton and his trained dogs, Frederick Beach as an equestrienne, Victor Sorchan in a great three-horse bareback is at and Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Appleton as clowns. Howard N. Potter was ringmaster. After the circus there was supper and alarching.

Mr. Waterbury's place is on the Sound and near the grounds of the Country Club. It is a beautiful place, of perhaps twenty acres. The house is of brick, in the Queen Anne style. He is a member of the Country Club. He Meadow Brook Hunting Club, the Rockaway Hunting Club, and a member of the Union Club, the Meadow Brook Hunting Club, the Knickerbocker, the Calumet, the Down Town, the Patriarchs, the Players. A. M .- 10:00, 510 West 125th street, damage triffing Cuckley, damage \$200; 12:25, 1,654 Lexington ave nue, Henry P. Gallagher, damage \$200; 3:20, 236 Non-roe street, Mr. Volinsky, damage slight; 5:50, 895 Ninth street, Mrs. Balyik, damage slight; 5:50, 8:50, 4:38 Sevenih avenue, Joseph Cummungs, no dam-age: #:05, 821 virst avenue, Sarah 8divermaster, no damage; 5:10, 474 Third avenue, R Bach, damage \$5; 10:50, chimney, 950 Third avenue, John O'Mars, no damage.

THE JUDGE BEAT BACK THE MOR. An Invasion of a Mississippi Court to Re-

lense Ten White Cap Prisoners JACKSON, Miss., May 4.- The court at Brookhaven this morning was to be occupied with the cases of the ten White Caps in jail there for shooting a negro and burning his cabin several weeks ago. The court had just opened. when a mob of 100 men rode into town and surrounded Court House and jail. They were all armed with shotgans and muskets, and swore they would release every prisoner. For an hour they held the sail, threatening the life of Judge Chrisman and all officers who dared

oppose them. They would let no one leave the place, and it was some time before the citizens of the town knew of the disturbance. The citizens finally went to the rescue, and the Judge, knowing that assistance was coming. +ecured a pistol and led the charge against the mob. They retreated to the suburbs, and soon the town was in an uproar. The band of outlaws awaited attack in ambush. Sheriff McNair telegraphed Gov. Stone for guns, and, with Adjt.-Gen. Henry, he went to the scene in person, carrying with him forty Winchesters and 2,000 cartridges. Since his arrival nothing has been

Frank Peyton, court stenographer, came up from Brookhaven at 5 P. M. He says that when the band took possession of the Court House an important case was being tried. Lawyers, witnesses, and auditors were panicstricken. Judge Chrisman was the only man who kept his senses, and it was only through his coolness that the attacking party was repulsed without the loss of a single prisoner. panies from Wesson and the city of Brookhaven. Mr. Peyton thinks Judge Chrisman and several others would have been murdered.

#### MADE GUNS OF GAS PIPES. Pive Georgia Convicts Shot in an Encounter with the Guards.

ATLANTA. May 4 .- An attempt to escape was made by ten convicts at Coal City yesterday afternoon. The convicts had secured enough gas piping to make several improvised guns. Loading these with powder and nails they rushed upon the guards in a body. The guns were about three feet long, with one end tightly closed and a hole bored in the top for fuse to reach the powder. They were without stocks and without triggers, and would have been very dangerous used simply as clubs.

covered themselves, and seeing their danger several of them fired at the convicts and wounded five of them. The convicts returned the fire, and seriously wounded one of the guards.
The following telegram was received from

Coal City to-day by R. F. Wright, acting principal keeper of the penitentiary, from W. O. Reese: "Ten convicts tried to escape at 5:30 P. M. by using guns made of gas pipes and guard were wounded; none escaped." KISSED IN THE COURT ROOM.

Compinionat in a Criminal Trial Infatuated With the Defendant. Benjamin B. Delaro, a son of Selina Delaro, actress, was tried yesterday in the General Sessions before Judge Fitzgerald for stealing two sliver mounted opium pipes, valued at \$40 each, from the flat of Minnie Westcott, at 254 West Twenty-ninth street, on March 7. Delaro was arrested on April 4 in the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he

Assistant District Attorney Weeks called Miss Westcott as his first witness yesterday. but she broke down. She testified that she

but she broke down. She testified that she had given the nipes to Delaro for safe keeping, and that he had pawned them. She did not believe that he intended to steal thom. Judge Fitzgeraid said to the jury:

"Gentlemen, it is clear to me that the process of this court has been used to recover lost property. The plaintiff has evidently changed her mind greatly since sho made a complaint charging the defendant with stealing these jupes and caused his arrest. It is the duty of a Judge presiding in this court to condemn severely any attempt to use the process of this court either for the collection of debts or the recovery of lost property. But, as there is no evidence in this case upon which you could convict the defendant of stealing these pipes, it becomes the duty of the Court to advise you to acoult the defendant."

these pipes, it becomes the duty of the Court to advise you to acquit the defendant."

The jury nequitted Delaro, and Judge Fitzgerald discharged him.

As he turned from the bar Miss Westcott sprang forward and she and Delaro were instantly locked in a close embrace, and he covered her face with kisses. Then they went out of the court room together.

# FICTORIOUS YAQUIS.

They Defeat the Mexican Troops Who Are Bent Against Them. CHIHUAHUA, Mex., May 4 .- A currier arrived here to-day bringing information of an attack made by several hundred Yagui Indians upon

had been sent against them. The fight occurred near the Chihuahua State line, west of Sahuarena, and resulted in a number on both sides being killed and

detachment of 150 Government soldiers who

wounded. The Indians were well armed and fought desperately, compelling the Government troops to beat a hasty retreat, without carry-

ing off their killed and tadly wounded from the fight.

The Indians have sent out word that no troops or strangers will be permitted to enter their country, and as the Government will send a large force of soldiers against them a bloody campaign is expected.

THE KHAN OF KHELAT TO BE DEPOSED He Has Murdered 8,000 of His Subjects and Five of His Wives.

LONDON, May 5 .- A despatch from Calcutta to the Daily Chronicle says that the Indian Government has decided to depose the Khan of Khelat on account of his irrepressible that she ever took morphine, except bloodthirstiness. While the torture to on a few occasions for medicinal purbloodthirstiness. While the forture to which he subjected his wives and Ministers | poses, ladged, the result of this hearing, which he subjected his wives and admisters recently has been under investigation he has murdered sixty-flvo of his subjects, thus raising the number of murders commit-ted at his instance-since he began to reign, in 1857, to 3.000. He has killed five of his wives. One of them he burned alive.
The Indian Government appoints the Khan's son to be nominal ruler so as to conciliate the native chiefs, and annexes Baluchistan.

DENNIS AND KATE STILL SINGLE.

Mr. Lawler of Flushing Again Disappoints Last night was the second date set for the wedding of Miss Kate Powers of Farrington

street, Flushing, and Denris Lawler, a section boss on the Long Island Entirond, but the young couple are still unmarried. They were to have been married on Wednesday evening a week ago. The guests and the priest were on hand promptly, but the bridggroom did not turn up. Next day he explained that his

turn up. Next day he explained that his "heart had failed him," and as he was still desirous of marrying Miss I lowers, it was agreed that he should have another chance to redeem himself.

Last night Dennis was again missing when the appointed hour came. This time, however, it was explained that it wasn't his heart, but his fear of too much mother-in-law that caused the hitch. Miss Powers's mother is ill, and the prospective bride wouldn't marry unless hennis agreed that her mother should live with them. Dennis wouldn't, so there was no ceremony.

The guests that assembled twice have not torn up their invitations yet, and they still hope to dance at the wedding of Mr. Lawlor.

Among the Good Things For smokers is an Old Dominion cigarette. Try it and see. Photograph in every package. -Adv.

PRICE TWO CENTS. CARLYLE HARRIS MUST DIE

GOT. FLOWER DENIES HIS APPLICA-ZION FOR CLEMENCY.

All in Valuathe Petitions Which Came from North, South, East, and West-The Covernor's Reasons for Not Interfering-Harris Told of His Fate While Rending the Testimony Taken by Referee Raines-He Receives the News Coolly and Eats a Big Dinner, After Which He Tells the Prison Chaplain It Was What He Expected,

Carlyle W. Harris reached the end of his

rope yesterday when Gov. Flower filed a memorandum denying his petition for elements. Countless petitions, his faithful mother's appeals for mercy, sympathy that came because he was by birth and education above the general run of murderers, that was aroused, too, through his continued strenuous assertions of his innocence, and his plaint that he was to be sent to death without a chance to be heard in his own behalf, influence-powerful in-fluence-that had its origin in sympathy, all availed him nothing. He has no further ap-peal, nothing now stands in the way of the execution of the sentence pronounced upon him for the murder of Helen Potts, his young wife, and some day early in the week beginning on Monday next, he will take his seat in the death chair and will be killed. So justice will end what has been called the most remarkable criminal case in a decade.

For months past more persons have been working to save the life of Carlyle Harris than probably ever worked for the life of any murderer before. People in New York have little idea of what has been done for the man by persons absolutely unknown to him, and even quainted with him. In towns in a dozen States. petitions have been drawn up and signed by half the populace in his behalf. In towns like Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Hastings in New York State men and women have given up their business and have gone from house to house soliciting signatures. People have been stopped in the street and have been implored to sign their names. In towns as far west as the Mississippi. as far north as Bangor, Me., and as far south as At-lanta, Ga., sympathy has been aroused and has taken shape in the form of petitions to New York's Governor. The belief was very general that these would have their effect when the time came to render a decision. This belief was strengthened by the fact that the Governor went to the very unusual extent of appointing a referee to listen to alleged new testimony that might the better enable him to judge the merits of the oft-repeated assertion of innocence. Hence it was that the announcement yesterday was received with general surprise, and there was an entire want of "I told you so!" The Governor's reasons for ignoring the petitions and appeals are given in his memorandum as follows: GOV. PLOWER'S DECISION.

"The evidence adduced upon the trial of Harris established beyond reasonable doubt that Helen Potts died from morphine poison-ing, and compelled, as strongly as circumstantial testimony can compel, the irresistible conclusion that poison was administered by the defendant with the intent to kill. The Court of Appeals, in denying the application for a new trial, reviewed carefully and impartially the evidence presented by the jury, and prenounced it conclusive in establishing the

had been arraigned among the prisoners made guilt of the defendant. With this judgment of the jury and the courts, considering the nature and circumstances of the crime, I should have promptly refused to interfere had it not been for the second attempt to procure a new trial, based upon alleged evidence, in affidavits submitted to the Recorder, to show that the deceased Helen Potts was for some time prior to her death addicted to the use of morphine. No such evidence had been produced upon the trial of the defendant, and, if established, would at least create a doubt whether the decensed did not die from poison administered by her own hand.

"A close analysis of these affidavits and the affidavits in rebuttal, presented by the District Attorney, convinced the learned Recorder that they could not have changed the verdict of the jury had they been introduced upon the trial. and the second application for a new trial was accordingly denied. The publication of this supplementary testimony, however, incited the presentation before the Executive, upon the application for elemency, of further evidence of the same nature, besides many conflicting statements from interested persons relative to the matters contained in the affi-

davits before the Recorder.
"Under the provisions of the Code the Recorder was unable to take the verbal testimony of the witnesses who made the affidavita. This privilege, however, is permitted to the Executive in determining applications for elemency, under Chapter 213 of the Laws of 1887, and, desiring to give the accused defendant the benefit of every doubt by permitting him to furnish satisfactory evidence that the deceased was a confirmed morphine user myself of the provisions of this statute, and appointed the Hon. George Raines of Rochester to take the testimony of witnesses upon the questions raised in the affidavits laid before Recorder Smyth and in the testimony subsequently placed in my hands.

"Every opportunity was afforded at the hearing to invite evidence upon the questions at issue, but a care ul examination of the testimony taken can lead to but one conclusion. The witnesses for the defendant have entirely failed to establish the alleged fact that Helen Potts was addicted to the use of morphine. No valid evidence has been produced to prove taken in connection with certain affi-dayits filed after the determination of the inken in connection with certain afficave is the courts tends to support more
strongly than before the theory of the defembant's guilt. The evidence of Dr. Kinmouth, bits Waddel, and hiss Jackson might
all be considered as establishing that Miss
Polts was a morphine ealer, but the testimony
of all these together would weightittle against
the affidavits of her schoolmates and one of
her lanchers as to her atterances on the night
when she tock the fatal pill. These sundy a
most important link in the chain of evidence,
and their necuracy was not assailed in any
manner upon the hearing before the referee.
I shoot important link in the chain of evidence,
and their necuracy was not assailed in any
manner upon the hearing before the referee.
I shoot from the hearing before the redered,
while proceeding to the noon where his Polis was,
her land from the hearing the land the desired
with a proceeding to the noon where his element
and the others to keep quiet. Mass Reed said Miss
Fots and replected her is east the party to be quiet,
because she fill as Polis Indiana pull which dariyle
when the heart is need shoot they quiet and not to
note. Miss first shated that shoot a pull which dariyle
when heart had given her, and in order to obtain the
proper effect of which the said their had said that
the said Miss Polis load laked. On reaching the room
his Fott was in bed shoot do not speak for severatimutes. Then she said
which the heart she had she to the fact that
the said Miss Polis had laked. On reaching the room
Niss Fott was in bed shoot and to say;
"the Aris, it had it am going to die; i never fell the
this briefer. Ceris and I could take one of three pills for
twelve misters in auccessin. He said the had taken
them himself. Asil would not speak for severa-

tweete nights in succession. He said he and taken them binsend that would not give me anything that would hart me.

Mise Carein at this time was beside the bed of Mise Posts, and was ribbing her head. Mise Potts said: "rances. I can hardly see you; I can hardly feel you; rub harder." Mise Larson ribbed harder, and then Mise Potts said: "Now I can see you, how I can leed you." The taken ribbed harder, and then Mise Potts said: "Now I can see you, how I can leed you." The taken of Mise Potts were as thought she were receding or being overcodise by a stupor which she could not count on the sectament. "If anybody else but tart had given this to ma. I would think I was going to die; but of course Carl would not give anything to me but what we fight." After the made these remarks the repeated the standard on. "Oh, Carl, Carl, "as though he we